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system of kinship through women only. The practice of capturing women for wives arose from a "want of balance between the sexes," and this gave occasion to the adoption of a "ceremonial law of exogamy" (p. 57). The religious regard for the totemic bond, and blood-feud, or the religious obligation for vengeance, grew out of these basic social relations. Female infanticide was developed in order to adjust the society to its surroundings, especially to its means of support. It "embodied a policy of despair" (p. 83).

In the development and defence of these opinions, the larger part of the volume is taken up with an examination of the customs of savage nations throughout the world. The Pacific Islands and Australia, America and Africa are considered in that order, and a mass of materials, generally carefully scrutinized, is brought forward.

It is obvious, however, that the author, with all his sagacity, was not infrequently misled by his authorities; and the length of time which has now elapsed since he made his studies deprives them of a great deal of value. This is especially evident in the African and American fields. There is doubt that marriage by capture prevailed in any native American community. The instances given on page 365 are not truly such. They are simply slave-catching and rape. Again, it is quite unjustifiable, on the ground of a solar myth, to assert that the Navajos once traced kinship in the female line though it is unknown to them at present (p. 360). That reminds us of Mr. Lewis H. Morgan's convenient custom of saying that his pet system of consanguinity had "dropped out," in tribes where he could not find it existing.

At the conclusion of the volume are two essays, which were printed during the author's life. One of these is on "the worship of animals and plants," in which the thesis is defended that totemism was the foundation of the mythologies of most ancient and savage nations; and the other, by Donald M'Lennan, is a description of the Kamilaroi and Kurnai tribes of Australia.

The volume has no index, and an insufficient table of contents. This is the more to be regretted on account of its fragmentary condition. In other respects its make-up is satisfactory, and it contains many thoughtful expressions and suggestive reflections on primitive society.

D. G. BRINTON.

*The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, being an Essay of the Local History of Phrygia from the earliest times to the Turkish Conquest. By W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Humanity, Aberdeen. Vol. I. The Lycos Valley and Southwestern Phrygia. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1895. Pp. xxii, 352.)

DR. RAMSAY has seen more of Phrygia than any other enlightened man and he must be reckoned an expert upon all Phrygian questions.

For the past sixteen years he has bent all his energies to the study of the country and to the solution of the many difficult problems connected with its history, its geography, its art, its language. During all this time the author tells us, what we know to be literally true, that Phrygia has been his last thought as he fell asleep and his first on waking. "Rarely has a space of five hours elapsed by day or by night in which some point of Phrygian antiquities or topography has not been occupying my mind." Beginning with 1880 he has spent eleven successive summers in the interior of Asia Minor, chiefly in Phrygia, hunting for "traces of the past in the facts of the present, in the faces, manners, pronunciation, tales and superstitions of the people, as well as in the monuments of older days." There is hardly a village, a mosque, a cemetery or a village fountain throughout the length and breadth of the land which he has not visited in order to collect all remaining inscriptions and to wrest from them the story which each might have to tell about the history, the manners and customs of the country. By piecing together the *disiecta membra* thus found and by putting under contribution all other sources of knowledge about Phrygia, Dr. Ramsay has been able to present to the world a wholly new and immensely important study of the local history of Phrygia. Much was expected of him in this long-promised work, all the more because his *Historical Geography of Asia Minor* was written too hastily and exasperated many scholars, especially in Germany. In this present work Dr. Ramsay has worked more leisurely and under less adverse circumstances, it would seem, for it does not bear those marks of premature publication which so conspicuously marred his *Historical Geography*, though it fairly bristled with new facts.

The present volume is a distinct, we may almost say a marvelous contribution to the history of Phrygia's past, and that, too, along many different lines. It contains nine chapters: (1) The Lycos Valley; (2) Laodiceia: the Græco-Roman City; (3) Hierapolis: the Holy City; (4) Cities of the Middle Mæander Valley; (5) The Phrygian Cities of the Lower Mæander Valley and the Carian and Lydian Frontiers; (6) Colossai and the Roads to the East; (7) Lounda, Peltai, Attanassos; (8) Valley of the Kazanes and Indos; (9) Phrygian Cities on the Pisidian Frontier.

The above table does not give an adequate idea of the astonishing richness and variety of the historical investigations to which we are treated by the tireless scholar. It would occupy too much space to give the table of contents in full, but it may not be out of place to give the contents of one chapter by way of illustration. We select Chapter IV., "Cities of the Middle Mæander Valley: Situation and Scenery; Mossyna, Thiunta, Dionysopolis; the Hyrgalean Plain; the Pergamenian Foundation; Anastasiopolis, and the Hyrgalean Union; Phoba; Hieron of Mother Leto and Apollo Lairbenos; the Holy Village of Atys; Lairbenos; the Native Anatolian Social System, (a) Enfranchisement by Dedication, (b) Exemplaria, (c) Hieroi, (d) Ceremonial Purity, (e) Deisidaimonia, (f) the God as Sender and Healer of Disease, (g) Sacred Animals; Motella; Villages; Appendices: (a) Inscriptions, (b) Bishops."

The reader soon discovers, as indeed the author admits, that the topics are not discussed in systematic order, but as occasion offers, that is, as the author journeys from one city to the other. For instance Cybele and Men are discussed in almost every chapter, but the author has contented himself with giving us new facts about those deities as he met them, and his purpose has not been to tell all that one might like to know about them. And yet precisely because Dr. Ramsay breaks new ground we should have been glad to read a connected account of all that might be said on topics so fascinating.

It really fills one with wonder, as one reads the volume, to see what a proud structure the author can build upon the testimony of an inscription, a coin, or some literary tradition. As an instance of this may be cited the astonishing reconstruction of the family tree of the Zenonid family in Chapter II., or the establishment of the relationship of the owners of the Milyadic estate in Chapter IX. The glimpses of life and the scenes which he makes to pass before the eyes of the reader are many and varied, just as are the subjects of which he treats. It is always the locality which furnishes the framework for this series of pictures, and as the material he uses for the delineation of his pictures is new in the main, so are the pictures themselves, that is, the conclusions he draws from his material. His constant aim is "to throw some light on the question how Phrygia has come to present the aspect that it now shows to the traveller;" he has no prepossessions for or against any view, but has simply gone where the evidence led him.

Just here we may remark that Dr. Ramsay is apt to deal with fact too absolutely, as the Germans are continually throwing up to him; his pages are apt to be dry except for the specialist, and his English is not always as clear as it might be. It has sometimes happened that we have been puzzled to know the precise meaning of a sentence.

The German critics of Dr. Ramsay's books find fault with him also because he does not use or refer to his predecessors as much as they would like, and because, in many cases, he does not give his reasons or his authority for his conclusions. The first allegation is partly true, for Dr. Ramsay makes but scant use of the older travellers, and in the main he is justified in so doing because the more sober among them, as for instance Hamilton, present for the most part merely personal reminiscences of most excellent gentlemen, while such effusions as Van Lennep's are puerile. And yet it can not be denied that something might be gleaned from all of them. As for the younger generation of travellers, Dr. Ramsay utilizes their work constantly, but it must be confessed, most frequently in dissent, and that is apt to gall. But Dr. Ramsay is an independent worker; he has searched for and he presents new facts; his conclusions have been reached after much patient thought extending over years, and he states them simply as facts, whereas a few lines of plain explication would often save him time, labor and vexation in the long run. In each of his successive volumes he has had to defend himself on this score repeatedly; for instance, in the matter of the Sullan era in Phrygia and Eastern Lydia

(p. 201 ff.). In each of his volumes he attempts to forestall criticism on this point by saying that life is too short to go into details, or words to that effect, and in the introduction to the present volume he writes: "We cannot spend all our life in writing about Phrygia; and I have been studious to waste as little time as possible, and to put what has to be said as briefly as is consistent with clearness—sometimes, perhaps, too briefly for clearness. Most of the following chapters might be expanded each to a volume, if every point was argued out from all sides; but many arguments have been omitted in the desire to say no more than was necessary." We can accept this view of the author's mission only in part. And yet the views to which Dr. Ramsay thus gives expression have ever been a chief corner-stone in the edifices which he has erected and to them are due the chief blemishes of his books. We submit that, when a man writes a special work on any subject, he has no time for anything else whatever, and that he should, above all things, make every point abundantly clear; and that the author of a special work on Phrygia, or any other subject, should, if necessary, spend *all his life* in arguing out the points in detail from all sides. It is quite true, however, that by Dr. Ramsay's methods the world becomes acquainted with his new facts much sooner than would otherwise be the case, and for this the thanks of all scholars are due to him. But however severely some Germans may criticize Dr. Ramsay and his methods, none can deny the unrivalled glory of his many-sided work, his energy, his patient, pertinacious research in the field and in the library, though he had ever to contend with adverse circumstances and with an ever-present "thorn in the flesh" which often made life in the saddle burdensome, if not agonizing. But he has risen superior to it all and has accomplished a vast work, one for which his splendid intellect, the judicial cast of his mind, his keen powers of discrimination and combination, his boldness and courage have fitted him in an especial manner. In all that relates to the antiquities of Asia Minor he is *facile princeps*; he is the master to whom all must go for information, and it is not too much to say that his work in Asia Minor will not be relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness for some generations to come.

J. R. S. STERRETT.

*A History of Rome to the Death of Cæsar.* By W. W. How and H. D. LEIGH. (London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green and Co. 1896. Pp. viii, 575.)

THIS is a valuable book and ought to be warmly welcomed. The subject is no new one, but the authors of the volume before us approach it with an unusually high conception of their task and with unusual equipment for its execution. While not neglecting the more important achievements of the Roman arms and the triumphs of Roman foreign policy, Messrs. How and Leigh have addressed themselves with special fulness to the internal history of Rome, to a consideration of the moving forces in its affairs, and above all to the development and de-